

The Stern Family

of

Pápa, Hungary

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from the author

This compilation would not exist without help and information from many of the relatives involved. My father-in-law, D. Daniel Stern (Deszi) gave me a good start with the names of his relatives and some dates. Henry and Elfrieda Stern contributed stories and more data. Aunt Elfi sent me to Valerie Rosenthal who sent me information on the descendants of Anton. The LDS microfilms provided some records as did the Ship's Passenger Lists and census records in the National Archives. When Kurt and I visited Vienna in 1997, the Viennese Kultusgemeinde answered questions about the Stern Family from their records. Following that visit I put together an earlier version of this family history to present to Ralph and his sons on the occasion of Ralph's marriage to Alice Greenberg. Last year, when we visited, Ralph made some additions and corrections, and this inspired me to see what more could be found. Searching Ancestry.com, to my delight, I found not only helpful documents, but even better, descendants of Anton Stern who were interested in building their family tree. Some had added pictures of relatives, making this find even more exciting. One must be judicious in using Ancestry.com, as some people are so eager to find their ancestors that they sometimes make assumptions and claim ancestors who just happen to have a similar name, even if it results in a female giving birth at 5 years old. That did not happen in our family, of course. A valuable source for records in Vienna was www.genteam.at, which allows you to look at data they have gathered without charge. You merely register with them. There may be more information to be found at www.jewishgen.org, but they require a significant donation before they allow you to see any significant information. If I find new information there, I will add it at a later date.

I've added a small history of the town of Pápa, because the three sons of Gabriel were born in that area, even though the three sons did most of their growing up in Vienna, Austria.

I am grateful for all the help I've been given and welcome corrections, additions, photographs, and any other information you would like to contribute. You may contact me at Faithstern@aol.com.

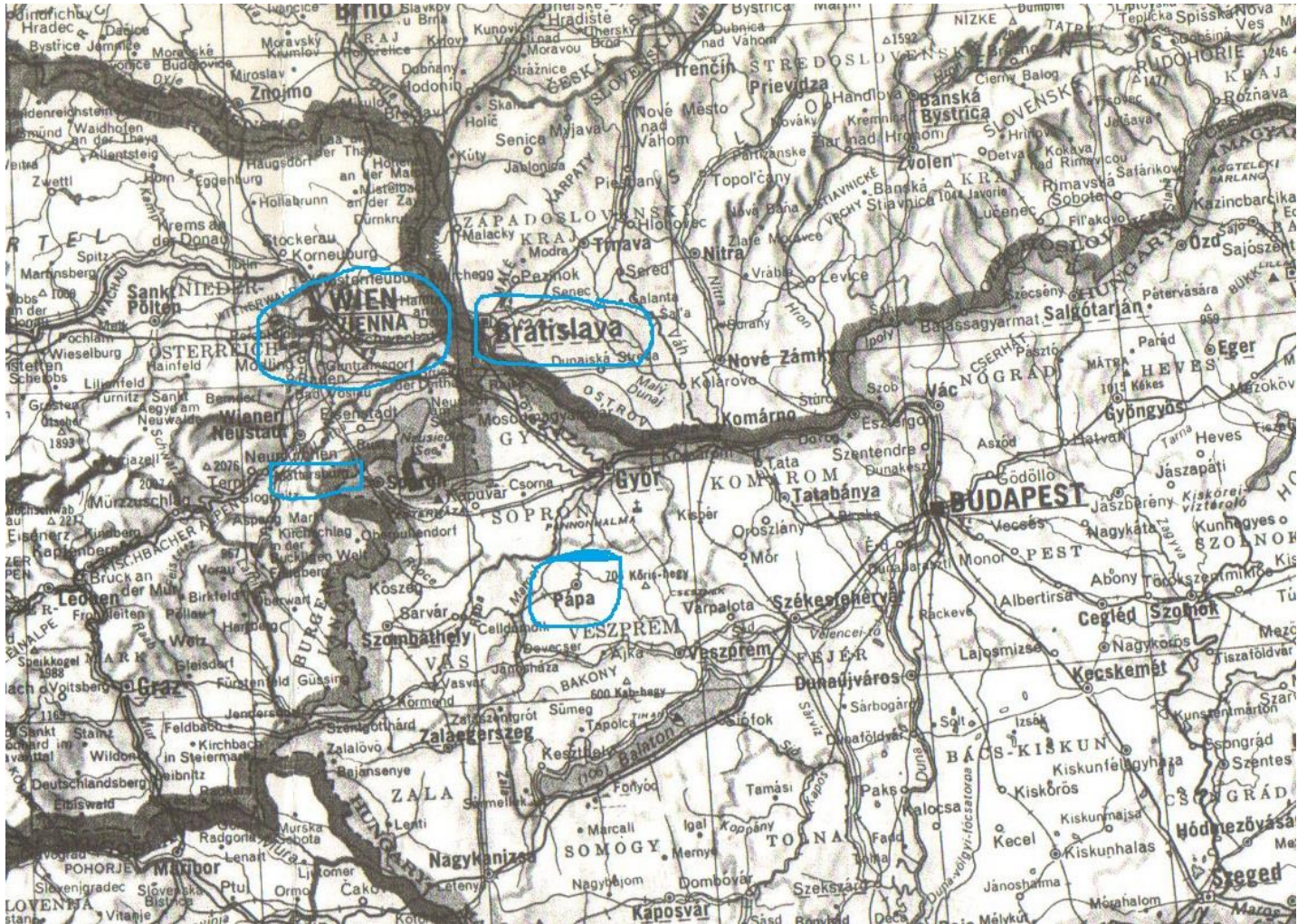
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Table of Contents

Map showing Pápa, Hungary and Vienna, Austria.....	4
History of the Town of Pápa, Hungary.....	5
Stern Family History.....	7
Anton Stern.....	8
Wilhelm Stern.....	9
Martin Stern.....	19
Generation Four.....	21

Map showing Vienna, Bratislava, Mattersburg, Pápa, and Budapest



History of the Town of Pápa, Hungary

Pápa is a historic town first mentioned in records in 1061. According to one story, Pápa (originally a royal manor) was given this name because the son of the ruling prince first said “papa” as his family passed through the area. Historian Andras Kubinyu, however, claims that the town was named after a clan ancestor named Popo or Pápa. According to 13th century records, Pápa was a Bavarian Knight who participated in Stephen I of Hungary’s war against his relatives the Kappany. After his victory, King Stephen organized Hungary into counties (comitatus), and Pápa became the first head of the royal manor in Veszprem. For this reason the town was named after him. The town’s growing importance is shown by the titles granted to it as it grew. In the 14th century Pápa was given civic privileges, and at the beginning of the next century it became a market-town. The town evolved from eleven villages that occupied the current territory of the town during the Middle Ages. Large landowning families and various religious orders played an important role in the development of Pápa as a city: the Franciscans settled here in 1475 and the Paulists in 1638.

In the late Middle Ages Pápa was the most important center of Protestantism in Transdanubia, after reform doctrines swept in at the start of the Reformation. The first Hungarian translation of the *Catechism of Heidelberg* was printed in 1577. Thus, after Sopron and Sárvár, this town became the third most important center of Protestantism in Transdanubia. A Reformed Church school operated in Pápa as early as 1531. It was later expanded with a faculty of theology and an academy of law. The castle of Pápa already stood in the 15th century, and in Turkish times it became part of the system of border fortresses.

Construction of the current town center began in the late 18th century, when it looked surprisingly similar to the way it does today; hence its heritage protection status. The castle was converted into a palace, the lake that used to protect the castle from the east was drained, and a monumental church was built on the main square.

Jews were permitted to settle in 1748, which helped Pápa grow into a regional trade center. By the 19th century, Hungary’s third most significant Jewish community had gathered and the third largest synagogue in Hungary was built in Pápa in 1846. The anti-Jewish laws of 1938-39 caused great hardship in the community, and from 1940 the young Jewish men were sent to forced labor battalions, at first within Hungary, but later to the Russian front (1942). The Jewish population in Pápa increased from 452 in 1787 to 2645 in 1840 (19.6% of the total population), and 3,550 in 1880 (24.2%).

According to one source, our ancestors Gabriel and Leni Stern left Pápa in 1865 when they moved to Vienna.

After the beginning of the 20th century a gradual decline began. There were 3,076 Jews in 1910 (15.3%), 2,991 in 1920; 2,613 in 1941 (11%) and 2,565 in 1944. After the German occupation on March 19, 1944, the Jews were confined in a ghetto on May 24 and from there moved to a

concentration camp which was set up in a factory in the town. On July 4 and 5 2,565 Jews of the city plus 300 from the vicinity were deported to Auschwitz~ from which less than 10% returned. In 1946 there were 470 Jews in the town (2% of the population) and by 1970 the number had fallen to 40.

The current total population of Pápa is about 32,000.

Historic Buildings

Esterházy Palace

Pápa won the János Hild Memorial medal in 1989 for restoration work creating a beautiful townscape in the town. After 1991, the Reformed church and educational traditions were re-awakened: a new grammar school was built, the Reformed College recommenced its activities, and higher education began once again. A symbol of the town in the Main Square is the Great Church, built according to the plans of Jakab Fellner between 1774 and 1786, and decorated with frescoes by Franz Anton Maulbertsch. On the main street, the 'white church', built by the Paulists, and later home of the Benedictine order, was completed by 1744. Its furnishing is valuable, decorated with unique wood-carving. The 17th century so-called *Black Christ* can be found in its entry porch. The Franciscan church in Barát Street, was built between 1678 and 1680. Pápa has long been the center of the Transdanubian Reformed Church, whose famous college was founded in 1531. Its spirituality has had a significant role in the life of the town since then.



In 1844, Pápa's local Jewish community began building a synagogue in the town's predominantly Jewish neighborhood. In continuing his family's good relations with the local Jewish community, Count Paul Esterhazy de Galanthay donated 100 thousand bricks to assist in the synagogue's construction. Construction of the new synagogue was completed in 1846, and its opening service was officiated by Rabbi Leopold Löw (the rabbi is credited for being the first to introduce the Hungarian language into his services). The building was later vandalized by the Nazis.

The population is largely made up of descendants of German settlers, who came mostly in the 18th century. Pápa is considered to be a school town. The present building of the college was built between 1895 and 1899. Today a secondary school of six and four classes and the Pápa Reformed Collection (library, archives, and museum) can be found there. The Old College is in Petőfi Sándor Street; beside it there is a plaque on the house where Sándor Petőfi, Hungary's National Poet, lived at one time.

The Calvinist old church houses the permanent exhibition of the Museum of Religious Art. The famous Museum of Blue-dyeing is opposite the Calvinist College. The blue-dyeing workshop of the Kluge family was one of the most significant in Central Europe. It was active until 1956, its original furnishings and equipment can be seen even today. Next to the hospital one can find the Gránátalma (pomegranate) Pharmacy, which is also a pharmacy museum.

Another important building of the Main Square is the building complex of the Esterházy-mansion. The reading hall of the library in the mansion was awarded the Europa Nostra Prize after the restoration of the former mansion chapel. The restoration of the baroque mansion started in 2000 and works are still underway. Apart from the baroque mansion and the Great Church in the Main Square, the town is also proud of its baroque dwelling houses. In the historical part of the town there are many monuments and locally protected buildings. (Taken from a website on Pápa, Hungary and edited)

The Stern Family

When I recently learned from his death record in Vienna that **Gabriel Stern** had been born in Cziffer, Hungary (Today it is Cífer, Slovakia) I checked records in that town. In the 1828 property tax list both an **Abraham Stern** and an **Isaac Stern** are listed. The 1848 census lists an Abraham Stern age 55, his wife **Leni Pelnik** age 50, a son **Gabor Stern** age 21 and a daughter **Katalin or Ratalin Stern** age 23. Since Gabor is the Hungarian equivalent of Gabriel, It is possible that this may be our ancestor's family. Abraham was born in either 1792 or 1793. An additional record lists an **Izak Stern** who was born in 1771 in Cziffer, but who died in Budapest on 23 Aug 1846. This could be the Isaac Stern listed in the 1828 property tax list, and given his age, he could be the father of Abraham.

The earliest Stern ancestor we have definite proof of is **Gabriel Stern** (1820-13 Nov 1902). He was born in Cziffer, County Neutra, in what is now Slovakia. Cziffer is near Bratislava. Gabriel's wife was **Leni Mautner** (16 May 1835-24 Jun 1917), but we do not know her place of birth. Nor have we found a record of their marriage which was probably around 1858, since their eldest son, Anton was born in 1860. Gabriel died in Vienna on 13 November 1902 and was buried on 16 November in the Wiener Zentralfriedhof. (Tor 1: Section T1, Group 49, Row 6, Grave 20) At the time he lived in District XX on Wolfsangasse 8. [This information is from Jewish Records of Vienna and was accessed from www.genteam.at] Leni Stern died 24 Jun 1917 and was buried two days later also in the same cemetery (Tor 4, Group 3, Row 23 Grave 25.) At the time she was living at 7 Neubeugasse 7.

According to their grandson Heinrich (Henry) Stern, before Gabriel and Helene moved to Vienna, they had a large farm near Pápa, Hungary. This was most likely near Vid, as Martin, youngest son of Gabriel and Leni said his birthplace was Vid, on the Ship's passenger list. Wilhelm, the second-born son gave Vid, formerly Pápa, as his birthplace on the Burgenland record of his marriage. Pápa is located about 1 ½ hours by car from Vienna. Vid is about 15 kilometers southwest of Pápa. In 2004 the population of Vid was 114. At one point there was a terrible fire on the farm where Gabriel and Leni lived. Almost everything was lost. Leaving the burning house, Leni carried out (as the most important item to save) a huge block of salt—needed for the cattle. The enormous weight of the salt block led to gynecological complications (uterine prolapse). When the Stern family moved to Vienna, probably about 1865, Gabriel became a Schnittwärenhändler, that is, he was in the clothing business, dealing with fabrics, leather and fur. Gabriel and Leni had three sons: **Anton, Wilhelm, and Martin**.

Henry also told the following story: When Gabriel attended the Untergymnasium in the village, as a child, he spent each school night in a different home in the village. Each villager took turns feeding the farm boys. However, the night the boys came always seemed to be "bean night" for that family. This was done either so the boys could eat their fill and not go hungry, or because it was a method used to

fulfill one's obligation at a minimum expense. Whatever the motivation, the result was that the boys ate beans all week long.

The Descendants of Gabriel and Leni Mautner Stern

I Anton Stern 23 Jan 1860-1922

Anton Stern was born 23 Jan 1860 in Pápa, Hungary (On some documents he listed Budapest as his place of birth, on others Pápa). On 23 Jan 1893 (his 33rd birthday?), he married **Rosalie Kornfeld** who was born in Bucharest, Romania. There is a question about the year of her birth. On several census documents and on the ship's passenger list, her age is given as ten years younger than her husband. This would suggest that she was born in 1870. Family Trees on Ancestry.com, however, give her birth date as 24 March 1864. Family Trees also give Rosalie's parents as **David D. Kornfeld** (18 Dec 1838-24 Jan 1915) and **Helene Mautner** (b in Pixendorf Austria d. 1900 in Romania). David was born in Donau, Szerdehely, Hungary. David married Helene on 23 January 1863. They had four children: Rosalie (28 Mar 1864-14 Feb 1929), Charlotte, Margaret (14 Mar 1875), and Charlotte (16 Jun 1876). After his wife died, David came to the United States from Bucharest in 1903 with his daughter Margaret and her husband Josef Darozi (Darcy). The three of them lived in Cleveland where David died 12 years later on 24 Jan 1915.

Anton and Rosalie lived in Romania where their four children were born: **Olga** b 12 Mar 1895, **Victor** b 1896—d 1896, **Adele** b 27 Aug 1897 and **Valerie** b 9 Oct 1900. In 1907 the family immigrated to the United States, sailing from Hamburg on 8 Aug 1907 and arriving in New York on 17 Aug. They listed their citizenship as Hungarian, but their last residence was Vienna, Austria. Anton's mother, Leni Stern, living at Schellhammergeasse #9 was listed as the nearest relative. (Gabriel had died in 1902). Anton was described as being 5' 4" tall and as having black hair and grey eyes. Rosalie was 5' 1" tall and had brown hair and grey eyes. The three girls had light brown hair and brown eyes. They were coming to join their cousin Moritz Tischler who lived at 440 N. 125th Street in New York. (Information from Ship's Passenger list)

The Anton Stern family became American citizens in 1915. In the 1920 census, taken January 9th, they were living in a rented apartment at 693 Beck Street in the Bronx. Anton was then 59 and owned a dry- cleaning store. Rosalie, age 48, had no profession listed. **Olga**, then 24, was working as a bookkeeper for a petticoat company. **Adele**, 21, was a trimmer in the millinery business, and **Valerie**, 19, was a stenographer in the printing industry.

Anton died in 1922. In the New York 1925 census Rosalie is listed as the head of the household and she does housework. Olga and Valerie both work as bookkeepers. Adele has married. Rosalie died 14 Feb 1929 from a cerebral hemorrhage.

Anton-1 **Olga Stern Rosenberg** 12 Mar 1895--12 November 1980

Olga, born in Bucharest, Romania, came to the United States with her parents in 1907 when she was twelve years old. The family could all speak English. In the 1920 census she was working as a bookkeeper for a petticoat company. She married **Seymour Rosenberg** on 24 December 1925. Seymour was born 24 May 1887 in New York and died December 1973 in

Inwood, New York. His parents were born in Poland. According to the census, Seymour was the proprietor of an asbestos pad manufacturing company. Olga died in Tenafly New Jersey in November 1980. Olga and Seymour had one child, **Florence Rosenberg**, born 8 April 1927.

Anton-2 **Adele Marion Stern Strauss Bierman** 27 Aug 1897-- 8 Dec 1989

Adele, born in Bucharest, was ten years old when she came to the United States with her parents in 1907. In the 1920 census she was working as a trimmer in the millinery business. On 14 Jun 1920, she married **Leopold Strauss** (3 Jun 1897-4 Oct 1952) in Manhattan. Leopold, the son of **Isaac "Ike" Strauss** (1864-12 Jul 1927) and **Hattie Lichtenberg** (1876-1942), was born in New York. Leopold served in the U.S. Navy in World War I. He owned a wholesale notions store in New York. About 1974, Adele married **Harold Bierman** (16 Oct 1893-Sep 1977) Adele died 8 December 1989 in Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Adele and Leopold had two children: **Lawrence Gilbert Strauss** born May 1921 d 10 Sep 1967 and **Alyne Norma Strauss** b 3 April 1925 in Bronx and d 29 Dec 2013 in Manchester, New Jersey.

Anton-3 **Valerie "Vally" Stern Rosenthal** 9 Oct 1900-25 Dec 1993

Valerie was not quite 7 years old when she arrived in the United States with her family. When she was 19 years old, she worked as a stenographer in the printing industry. Later she became a bookkeeper. On 24 Dec 1925 she married Jesse Rosenthal. Jesse was born in New York on 14 Jan 1890, the son of **Isaac** (b Nov 1866) and **Hannah** (b Apr 1869) **Rosenthal**. Jesse served in the Navy as a ship's cook from 4 Dec 1917 to 11 Nov 1918. In 1940 he worked as a pressman for a newspaper. For some time, the Rosenthals lived at 120 Vermilyea Avenue, but when they aged, they moved to Maryland and lived near their son Roger in Olney Maryland. Jesse died in Olney, Maryland on 3 Nov 1988. Valerie died in Olney, Maryland on 25 Dec 1993.

Valerie and Jessie had two sons, both born in New York City: **Alfred Rosenthal** (6 Feb 1927-1 Nov 1977) and **Roger Rosenthal** (9 Feb 1934-24 Mar 2007).

The descendants in the following generations will be given later. In 1976, when I wrote to her, Valerie provided much of the information about Anton and Rosalie's descendants. Other records consulted were Ship's Passenger List, U.S. Census, Social Security Death Benefits list. Now many more documents are available through Ancestry.com. The Rosenthals were acquainted with Henry and Elfi Stern when they all lived in New York. When I asked Elfi about the Anton Stern family, she gave me Valerie's address.

II **Wilhelm Stern** 27 Apr 1862-5 Sep 1942

Wilhelm Stern, the second son of Gabriel and Leni, was born 27 Apr 1862 in Vid, formerly Pápa, Hungary, according to the record of his marriage listed in Burgenland records. Vid is a small village about nine miles southwest of Pápa. On 19 February 1888 in Mattersdorf, Hungary (now Mattersburg, Burgenland, Austria), he married **Flora Pollak** (26 Jun 1858-13 Aug

1942). Flora was the daughter of **Eduard Pollak** (1817-7 Aug 1888) and **Katharina Ratzendorfer**. Katharina was born in 1819 and died 8 Apr 1891. (Viennese cemetery records). The Pollak family was originally from Bratislava, then known as Pressburg, but had moved to Vienna at least ten years before Flora was born. (Our Pollak line will be described separately.)

The Burgenland Marriage record indicates that Wilhelm's occupation was a Händler. Like his father before him he worked in the clothing business, dealing with fabrics, leather and fur. The Wilhelm Stern family lived in the Northwestern districts of Vienna, first in Währing, then in Hernals, and finally in Ottakring, where their address was Frauengasse 1. Kurt Stern, a grandson remembers, "On Saturdays we alternated visits to my grandparents with their visits to us. Since we observed at least some of the Jewish laws, riding was not permitted on the Sabbath, and we walked for one to two hours to get to my grandparents' house." Wilhelm was a Pfaidler (eine Art Hemdenmacher) a kind of shirtmaker. Kurt Stern remembers his grandfather being in the clothing business and as a result, obtaining a lot of clothing through him, including a pair of "lederhosen" which Kurt had until 2000. Elfi Stern, a daughter-in-law, remembered Wilhelm as a kind, genial man who was fond of her. He told his son Henry that when he married Elfi, he had married a jewel, and that he should take good care of her. Kurt Stern also remembers his grandfather as a kind and quiet man. He recalls that his grandfather always ate the marrow from beef bones when boiled beef was prepared.

Elfi remembered her mother-in-law as a tiny, energetic, woman full of jokes. She once said that she had five children because that was the number of eggs she had. Kurt remembers his grandmother as a small, but strong woman, all skin and bones, who liked to be in charge of her household, and who completely dominated her easy-going husband. Elfi told us that one day when Flora started to pay the man who had delivered coal to the house, the delivery man said, "Your **son** already paid me." Since her sons were all at work, Flora was furious and told Elfi "that idiot is no longer delivering our coal." Another story was that a dog tore the mailman's pants and he couldn't complete his deliveries, so Flora gave him a pair of Wilhelm's pants. The mailman was several sizes smaller than Wilhelm and said he would feel ridiculous wearing them. Flora said, "You'd be more ridiculous with your underwear hanging out." The mailman took the pants. In February 1938 Wilhelm and Flora celebrated their 50th anniversary. A small article with their photograph appeared in the newspaper announcing the event.



Wilhelm and Flora had five children, all born in Vienna: **Charlotte Stern** b 12 Jan 1889, **Eduard Stern** 22 Jul 1890, **Desider Stern** b 27 Jul 1893, **Gustav Stern** b 5 Sep 1898, and **Heinrich Stern** b 30 Dec 1902

Back row (left to right) Deszi Stern, Eduard Stern, Lotte Stern Birnbaum, Max Wilhelm Birnbaum, Gustav (Geza)Stern



Front Seated Row:
Bronka Klein Stern
holding Kurt Heinz
Stern, Flora Pollak
Stern, Wilhelm
Stern, Heinrich
Stern.

Probably taken 9 Feb 1928 on their 40th Wedding Anniversary

In 1939 Charlotte, Eduard, Desider, and Heinrich immigrated to the United States. In May 1940, Desi filed an affidavit with the American Consul on behalf of his parents. The United States, however, would not admit them because Wilhelm had been born in Hungary, and the Hungarian quota had been filled. Records from Yad Vashem show that Wilhelm was deported to Theresienstadt in Convoy 2, car 538 on 29 June 1942. Flora was deported to Theresienstadt in Convoy 6, car 39 on 29 July 1942. Flora died on 13 August 1942 and Wilhelm died about three weeks later on 5 September 1942.

Wilhelm-1 **Charlotte Stern (Lotte) Birnbaum (Perry)** 12 Jan 1889-2 Jun 1974



Lotte was a seamstress and dressmaker. Before her marriage, she worked for her Aunt, Ferdinande Schmittlein (Pollak), and was a favorite of the actress. On 13 Mar 1919, Lotte married **Maximilian Fritz Wilhelm Birnbaum (William Perry)** b 1891-1892 d 13 Jul 1953. Max was born in Hanover, Germany, the son of Wilhelm Birnbaum and Anna Sofie Hettling. Max had a sister, Ina (Regina) Birnbaum, who married Eric Loewenstein (Layton). Lotte and Max lived in the Dornbach section of Vienna and rode motorcycles for transportation. They wore brown leather gauntlets, and we still have one pair. Max was a bookkeeper. Lotte and Max had two sons, but one was stillborn and the other lived only 8 days, having kidney and lung problems.

One infant weighed 14 lbs. (Perhaps Lotte was diabetic, or I misunderstood what she said.)

Kurt Stern remembers family gatherings on Sunday afternoons at the Birnbaum home in Dornbach, a suburb of Vienna in the country. "Since nobody owned a car, we took a streetcar to the end of the Dornbach line and then walked up a hill for nearly a mile to their house. Regulars in attendance included my grandparents, my grandfather's brother Martin, who had a large handlebar moustache, Uncle Edi, and often Uncle Henry, an ophthalmologist and his wife Elfi. The men played cards and drank beer, the women talked, and the children (there were some local boys also) went off to the nearby woods. After dinner we all went home."

The Birnbaums immigrated to the United States in 1939, sailing on the S.S. Zaandam from Rotterdam January 7 and arriving in New York on January 16. They were described as having fair complexions, brown eyes and hair. Max was 5'8" tall, and Lotte was 5'3". When they became U.S. citizens, they changed their surname to Perry. (Birnbaum translates to pear tree.) Max thereafter used William as his first name, and was known to Kurt Stern as Uncle Bill.



When the Birnbaums emigrated they listed Mrs. Ina Loewenstein, then living at 7122 Meade Street in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the relative they were joining. Ina was Bill's sister who had married Eric C. Loewenstein. They later changed their name to Layton. They immigrated to the United States in 1911. Anna Sofie Birnbaum, Bill and Ina's mother came in 1927. Uncle Bill's religious background was mixed, as one



of his parents was Lutheran, and it was perhaps this connection which resulted in his finding employment as a church janitor, according to one family source. His draft card shows that he

worked in Pittsburgh as a custodian at a high school. Kurt Stern visited the Perrys in Pittsburgh on his travels to and from Michigan when he was in graduate school at Ann Arbor in 1949-1950.

The Perrys planned to retire to Florida with the Laytons, and a small house had been purchased in Hollywood, Florida. Bill's sister, Ina Layton, had already moved to Ft. Lauderdale. However, Bill died in 1955 before he and Lotte made their move. With no reason to stay in Pittsburgh, Lotte moved by herself to Hollywood, Florida and was joined there by her brother Eduard (Edi) when he retired. In the 1960s, Lotte's brother Deszi and his wife Bronka often spent the winter months with Lotte and Edi in Florida. Lotte was thrilled when her great niece Karen Rebekah Stern was born in 1962, and she knitted and crocheted many items of clothing for Karen, as well as crocheting a baby blanket for her. Karen and her parents Kurt and Faith visited Aunt Lotte in Florida in 1965. After Edi died in 1967, Lotte lived alone, corresponding with relatives and sometimes visiting those living on the East Coast. She was very frugal and enjoyed buying things on sale and shopping at thrift shops and flea markets. When her health began to fail, she moved to California near her brother Henry and his wife Elfi. Lotte died on 2 Jun 1974 in Sun City, California. She is buried in Perris Valley Cemetery Row 69 next to her sister-in-law's father, Siegfried Jagendorf. The cemetery is in Riverside County, California.

Wilhelm-2 **Eduard (Edi) Stern** 22 Jul 1890-5 Jan 1967



Edward Stern worked as a bank clerk and lived with his parents in Vienna until he immigrated to the United States in 1939, sailing on the S.S. Veendam from Antwerp on October 28 and arriving in New York on November 10. He stated that he was joining his sister Charlotte Birnbaum in Pittsburgh, PA, who was then living with the Loewensteins. Lotte had paid for his passage. Edi was described as having a fair complexion, brown eyes and hair, and being 5'4" tall. Edi never married. In the 1940s Uncle Edi worked as a clerk for Louis Lefkowitz & Brothers Inc., manufacturers of leather and leather specialties in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was also the union representative. In 1940, his salary was \$13.50 per week. He lived at 268 Sandford Street in New Brunswick. When Eduard was naturalized on 7 Mar 1946 in New Brunswick, he changed his name to Edward Richard Stern. Almost every weekend Edi visited his brother Deszi and his family who lived in Newark, until he moved to Hollywood, Florida to live with his sister Lotte. Edi died there on 6 Jan 1967. He is buried in the Hollywood Memorial Gardens, Hollywood, Florida, Section 17, Lot 15.



Edi, Karen, and Lotte in Hollywood, Florida 1965

Wilhelm-3 **Desider (Deszi) (D Daniel) Stern** 27 Jul 1893-2 Feb 1968

When Desider was six years old, in 1899, he entered Class I in the Volksschule in Vienna, District 16. The School was located on Payergasse #18. Students were marked in application, religion, reading, language, arithmetic, natural history and philosophy, geography and history, writing, drawing, singing and gymnastics. Desider received the highest mark in all subjects except writing and drawing. At first his singing only received 2s, but he improved in that area after a year or two. Kurt, his son, has several report cards from this five-year school. When Deszi finished the Volksschule in 1904, he was to go to a Mittelschule. Desider next attended the Staats-Realschule in District 16. Required subjects were religion, German, French, English, geography, history, mathematics, natural history, chemistry, physics, geometry and geometric drawing, darstellende geometry, freehand drawing, gymnastics. The electives he chose were penmanship (schönschreiben), stenography, chemical laboratory practice, and clay modeling. He received the highest marks in both subject matter and application. In July 1911 after his final examination, he received a certificate stating that he was qualified to attend a Technical Hochschule (Technical University). Certificates from various examinations from 1911-1915 show him receiving excellent and very good marks in all the subjects he undertook. Only in the subject "Warenkunde and technische Mikroskopie" did he drop to satisfactory. On 24 June 1915 Desider received an engineering degree from the Polytechnic Institute of Vienna. (Technische Hochschule zu Wien).

During World War I, probably because he had this degree, he was assigned, as a military officer, to a munitions factory which turned out shell casings. Since the Central Powers were short of brass, church bells were collected from all over the empire to be melted down. Since the bells are made of bronze, not brass, they had to be melted down and separated into their constituent parts. Deszi's job was to sample and analyze these bells, which arrived by the trainload, and to work out chemical separation techniques. He used this work as the basis for his doctorate which he obtained after the war on 14 July 1920. Kurt still has his father's hand-written dissertation with many pages of flow charts. According to Aunt Elfi, while he was at the University, Deszi found time to play pool.



Deszi always wanted to be an independent businessman, and after the war he switched from metallurgy to producing chemicals for the shoe industry. This meant making adhesives and dyes by which a piece of leather becomes a shoe. Many of these materials were his own formulations, and Kurt also has several of the notebooks filled with these formulas. Since Austria, after the war, was reduced to a population of six million, the domestic shoe industry was rather small and so was Deszi's business. Kurt remembers visiting the place as a boy, smelling the industrial solvents and being allowed to make variously colored wax pencils, the size of candles, which were used to mark leather for cutting. The entire work force probably did

not exceed half a dozen people. Nevertheless, the business provided a comfortable living for the two owners and their families. Deszi had a partner who handled the business details, while he took care of the technical side.



When Deszi's partner decided to marry, he asked Deszi to be his best man. The bride was from Bielitz, Poland, where the wedding was held. One of the bride's close friends was Bronka (Berta) Klein, who also attended the wedding. After they met at this wedding, Deszi and Bertha began a courtship, primarily through correspondence, since it was an overnight train ride between Bielitz and Vienna. Deszi and Bronka were married 6 September 1925 and went to Italy on their honeymoon. **Bronka (Bronislawa, Bronia, Bertha) Klein** (26 May 1900-29 March 1970) was the daughter of Herman Klein and Helene Kamholz Klein. More of her story can be found in the Klein Family History titled *The Klein Family of Tarnow*. Before her marriage, Bronka had worked as a secretary to a bank president in Bielitz. She was very good at financial matters, and after she married Deszi, she handled the financial part of his business, until he could afford a regular employee. (Working on a permanent basis was out of the question for middle class women at that time in Vienna.)

Deszi and Bronka had two children: **Kurt Heinz Stern** b 26 Dec 1926 and **Eric Wolfgang Stern** (4 Nov 1930-12 Oct 2011). Kurt remembers living in a small fourth-floor apartment on Kreindlgasse. His primary memory from that time is of a neighbor, Mrs. Tramer, probably because she was a family friend while the Sterns lived in Vienna. In 1930 when Eric was born, the Sterns moved to a much more spacious apartment, Rudolfinergasse 8. It had a small room for their live-in maid. The apartment building had a long narrow front hall in which Eric and Kurt, when they were a little older, played soccer. More details about this family can be found in Kurt Stern's autobiography, written for his children.

The Stern family emigrated from Vienna to the United States in 1939, sailing on the S.S. *Saturnia* from Genoa, Italy on 6 November 1939, arriving in New York on 17 November. They stated that they were joining Bronka's cousin Edward Cole who lived at 1051 Abbott Rd. in Palisades (Fort Lee), New Jersey. Both Deszi and Bronka were described as being 5'3" tall, having fair complexions, and brown hair and eyes. Kurt, then 12 years old was 5 feet tall, and Erich, 8 years old, was 4'3". The Stern family lived with the Coles for several months until Deszi found employment with A. J. and J.O. Pilar located on Chapel Street and Lister Avenue in Newark. This business was similar to his own business in Vienna, enabling him to make use of

his formulas and processes involving leather and products for shoes. His salary in 1940 was \$4400 per year. The Sterns moved to 101 Broad Street in Newark and later to 624 High Street. Bronka found work first at a Charms candy factory and later at Lorstan Photography Studio, where among other jobs, she added the color to “tinted” photographs. Deszi and Bronka became U.S. citizens on 20 May 1945. More remembered details about this family can be found in a later section on Kurt Stern. In the 1960s, after their sons had married, the Sterns moved to East Orange, New Jersey. Although he had a heart attack in (1963?) Deszi continued to smoke. By 1967 his health was failing, and he suffered from atherosclerosis as well as from urinary problems. Deszi and Bronka continued to spend winters in Hollywood, Florida, near Deszi’s siblings, and it was there that Deszi died on 2 February 1968 while undergoing surgery for urinary blockage. Deszi is buried in Hollywood Memorial Gardens, next to his brother Edi. Bronka had surgery for breast cancer in 1965. Unfortunately, the cancer returned and metastasized into her lungs. She died in 1970 in Summit, New Jersey and is buried in the King David Cemetery in Clifton, New Jersey.



Wilhelm-4 **Geza (Gustav) Stern** (5 Sep 1898-12 Dec 1942)

Gustav was a musician who played in nightclubs. He played both violin and piano by ear and, according to Elfi, was rather different from the rest of the somewhat Victorian Sterns. (According to another relative, he was quite a libertine.) When he eventually told his mother, Flora, that his gentile girlfriend, **Marie Swoboda**, was pregnant, Flora insisted that Gustav marry Marie. Gustav contracted Swine Flu, which left him paralyzed, and he spent the last years of his life in a Jewish Community Home for incurables. His wife and **son** lived with Flora and Wilhelm for some time. Elfi Stern visited Gustav in the hospital, and said that he had a cheerful, interesting personality and twinkling eyes. The family considered his behavior scandalous and never liked to talk about him. According to another Stern relative, it was multiple sclerosis which led to Gustav’s paralysis and which later led to his death. The same source also said that he married a protestant girl, but they later divorced. Yet another source said Gustav contracted syphilis. The Jewish Kultusgemeinde records in Vienna state that the circumstances of his death are not completely clear, but that he is buried in the newer part of the Jewish Cemetery in Vienna. (Section T4, Group: 018A, Row 24, Grave 42) His name is given as Gega Israel Stern.

Wilhelm-5 **Heinrich (Henry) Stern** (30 Dec 1902-6 Mar 1989)



Henry remembered his Uncle Anton sending him money when Henry was a child. Henry Stern graduated Medical School in Vienna with a specialty in ophthalmology. (In his first-year class in medical school was Emil Klein, brother of Bronka Klein who later married Henry's brother. Also in this class was Anna Neumann, who in 1962 became the pediatrician for Kurt Stern's children in Washington, D.C.)

On 15 Nov 1935, Henry married **Elfreda (Elfrieda) Jagendorf** (28 Dec 1909-20 Apr 2000). Henry's nephew, Eric Stern, was the ring bearer at the wedding. Elfi was born in Cernauti, Romania, the daughter of **Siegfried (Sami) Jagendorf** (1 Aug 1885-5 Sep 1970) and **Hilda (Hinde) Feller** (9 Feb 1888-10

Jan 1983). The Jagendorf family moved to Vienna after World War I. In 1946 they immigrated to the United States, moving to California in 1948. Family information about the Jagendorfs can be found in the introduction and commentary section of *Jagendorf's Foundry*, a memoir of the Romanian Holocaust, written by Siegfried Jagendorf, published posthumously in 1991.

Elfi told this story about how she and Henry met. Clara, a relative of Elfi's opened a home for the elderly in Hutteldorf. She hired Dr. Ferdinand Lustig to oversee medical issues. He also became Elfi's doctor. Dr. and Mrs. Lustig always held an open house every Sunday for young people to gather. Dr. Lustig asked Elfi, "Why don't you get married?" Elfi did have a boyfriend who was a gentleman farmer, living near the city. He was tall and blonde but had a bad temper. To apologize he would send flowers to Elfi at the beauty parlor. He left Vienna for Argentina. Meanwhile, some family members along with the Lustigs went on an excursion to Lake Balaton in Hungary. Elfi did not go. Henry Stern happened to be at Lake Balaton. When Mrs. Lustig saw him there, she asked him, "Are you married?"



Would you like to be? I've got just the girl for you." She invited him to the open house. He was then a new doctor working in the City Hospital. When Henry met Elfi at the open house he was interested in getting to know her better. At first, she wasn't interested, but he kept calling her. Then one day, she happened to meet Henry on the bus. He said, "It's wonderful to wait for you." Apparently that statement appealed to her, and she became seriously interested. The Lustigs later moved to New York City where Dr. Lustig opened a practice. Elfi said that all four of the Lustigs died from cancer. Martin Stern, Henry's Uncle, had a girl picked out for Henry, and he was really angry at Elfi for catching Henry. Later when Martin and his wife Sidonie came to the United States, Elfi and Henry were very well acquainted with them.



Henry was very skilled as an ophthalmologist, even performing cataract surgery on his mother. Henry and Elfi immigrated to the United States in 1939, sailing on the S.S. Manhattan from Hamburg, Germany on January 17, 1939 and arriving in New York on January 26. They stated they were joining a cousin, Bernice Offenber, who then lived at 10 Park Avenue, in New York City. Henry had \$88.00 and Elfi had \$70.00. They were both described as having fair complexions and brown eyes and hair. Henry was 5'3" tall and Elfi was 5'4". When Henry and Elfi came to the United States they called the Stern relatives: Adela Strauss and Valerie Rosenthal. At first, they denied being relatives, but they took Henry's phone number and later they called. Apparently, they were worried that, as refugees, Henry and Elfi might want something from them. Later when Henry opened his ophthalmology practice in New York, they were quite pleased to be treated by him, gratis.

In the April 9, 1940 census, Henry and Elfi lived at 143R West 183rd St. in New York. Henry is listed as Heinrich and Elfi as El Friede. With them were two lodgers Leo and Kate Wirth who had also lived in Vienna in 1935. Henry's occupation was listed as a medical doctor at a clinic, but he was unemployed. Elfi worked as operator in the wholesale Ladies belt industry. Her salary was listed as \$480. Both Henry and Elfi had first papers towards citizenship.

Because Henry did not have the U.S. residency required for Board Certification, Henry and Elfi moved to Longview, Texas near Shreveport, Louisiana, where Henry was employed as an ophthalmologist by the Hurst Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, owned by Dr. V. R. Hurst, the first eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in East Texas.

About 15 years ago, Henry's son Ralph took this photo of the building where Henry worked in Longview. The building was then vacant but retained the Clinic's sign. By 2016, the building had been converted to oil company offices.



Henry was also paid by a university in Longview to teach. The owner of the hospital thus got Henry's services for practically nothing. Henry and Elfi's son, **Ralph David Stern** was born 20 Jun 1943 in Longview, Texas.

Later Henry, Elfi, and Ralph moved to New York City, where Henry had a very successful practice in ophthalmology, with an office at 350 Central Park West. They first lived at 86 Haven Avenue, and then in the same building where Henry had his office. Elfi had an antique shop. While living in New York, Henry performed cataract surgery on his sister Lotte. Henry and Elfi also owned an apartment building in Vienna and visited there frequently. When Henry retired, the Sterns moved to Sun City, California, near Elfi's parents, the Jagendorfs. Henry was diagnosed with bladder cancer which later metastasized. He died 6 Mar 1989.



After Henry's death, Elfi moved to an apartment in Laguna Hills, California not far from San Diego, where Ralph was an attorney for the school system. In 1999, Elfi moved to Milbrae in the San Francisco area, where Ralph and his family then lived. Elfi died in her apartment on 20 April 2000 from a heart attack.

III **Martin Stern** (1864-31 Aug 1953)

Emmanuel Martin was born in Vid, Hungary, a village near Pápa. Records of the Jewish Community in Vienna show Emanuel Martin Stern and **Rosalia Szidonia Politzer** as the parents of three children: **Geza (George) Stern** born 13 Nov 1895, **Ida Stern**, born 21 Jul 1897, and **Martha Stern** b 30 Oct 1899.

Kurt Stern remembers his great uncle Martin as having a large handlebar moustache when he visited Lotte and Max Birnbaum in Dornbach. Elfi remembers that Martin had picked out someone else for his nephew Henry Stern to marry, but that they were all friends when they lived in New York.

Martin and Sidonie immigrated to the United States in 1947, sailing on the S.S. Sobieski from Genoa on May 14 and arriving on May 26, 1947. The following information comes from that ship's passenger list. Martin Emmanuel Stern, born in Vid, Hungary gave his age as 83. Sidonie Rosalie Politzer Stern, born in Konyha, Czechoslovakia, gave her age as 76. They were traveling as stateless people. Their visas were issued January 22, 1947 in Zurich, and their last permanent residence was given as Baden, Switzerland. One of their children, Geza, his wife and child Fred had emigrated in 1939. In 1952 Sidonia Stern was living at 101 W. 85th Street in New York City, when her daughter Ida Stern who lived in Toronto, Canada came to visit. Sidonie was the daughter of **Fulop Politzer** and **Katharina Weldler** (1844-1927). Sidonie died on 10 July 1954 in New York.

Earlier information on this line was provided by Dezsi Stern. I did some searching at the National Archives in Washington, and now using Ancestry.com and genteam.at, I have been able to find more dates, and Alice Schmid has provided additional information.

Martin-1 **Geza (George) Stern** (13 Nov 1895- 1967)

In 1927 in Vienna, Geza Stern married **Toni (Tony) Holzer** (28 Apr 1903-May 1982). Toni was born in Frankfurt, Germany, the daughter of Carl Holzer and Klara Gruenewald. Their son **Fritz Kurt (Fred)** was born in Vienna on 28 Apr 1929. The family left Vienna a few days after Krystallnacht. They went first to Switzerland where Geza's parents and sisters were and then to London, England where they lived for about a year before immigrating to the United States. The family sailed on the S.S. Volendam from Southampton on 19 Dec 1939, arriving in New York on 30 December. Geza gave his occupation as a merchant. George was always a salesman. Living in New York City, he worked primarily as a traveling jewelry salesman. His territory was in the southern United States. His granddaughter believes that he was in business with the husband of one of Toni's sisters, though it is not known whether he bought merchandise as an individual and sold it independently, or whether he worked for a specific company. Toni was listed as a housewife. Their passport or immigration visa was issued in London, England, and their last place of permanent residence was London England. They listed a friend, Mr. P. Friedmann, 28 Newmann St., London, as the contact there. They stated that they were joining a cousin, Mr. A. Thorner at 116 East Mosholu Parkway in New York. It is believed that Thorner was not actually a cousin, but rather someone who agreed to sponsor the three Sterns. Geza was described as being 6' tall, having a fair complexion, and having brown hair and gray eyes. Toni was 5' 3" tall, with a fair complexion, brown hair and green eyes. Actually, Toni's eyes were bright blue as were those of her son Fritz, though he was described on the passenger list as being 10 years old and 4'2" tall with a fair complexion, brown eyes and fair-colored hair.

According to Aunt Elfi, Geza had a business in Vienna, but it didn't work out. His partner was a man named Mischl. Toni Stern liked to play cards. When Henry and Elfi lived in Texas, Geza came to visit them. He said, "Show me your hands." Then added "Ralph has Henry's hands." Geza, Toni, and Fred lived first in Harlem and later on the upper west side of Manhattan. Their last residence was on 108th Street. Geza's funeral was in New York. Elfi thought Geza was a lot of fun—a different kind of Stern. Carrie Stern, Geza and Toni's granddaughter reports that her grandparents were fun. She has many pictures of them and their friends at fancy dress parties. They went out dancing frequently as Toni in particular liked to dance. They both played cards and were good at it. Geza loved the opera and musical theater.

Martin-2 **Ida Stern Stern** (21 Jul 1897-1985)

Ida married **Elemer Stern** (b 19 Apr 1893) in 1920 in Vienna, Austria. On 10 October 1921 their daughter **Alice "Lizzi" Stern** was born. Elemer was from Hungary. He left the family

when Ida and Lizzi left Vienna for Switzerland in 1938. Ida and Lizzi spent most of the war living in Switzerland as did Ida's parents, Martin and Sidonie Stern. According to her daughter, Alice Schmid, Ida immigrated to Canada with her daughter, son-in-law and granddaughter in 1947. On 2 Jun 1952, there is a record of Ida crossing from Canada to the United States at Niagara Falls, New York. Ida gave her birth date as 31 Jul 1897. Her departure contact was her daughter, then Alice Schmid who lived at 24 Thome Crescent in Toronto, Canada. Her arrival contact was her mother Sidonia Stern who lived at 101 w. 85th St. in New York. By 1957 Ida is listed as living with her daughter Alice Stern Schmid, a dressmaker and her son-in-law Adolf Schmid, a tailor at 24 Thome Crescent. Bronka Stern corresponded with Ida in the 1960s. In 1968 Ida moved with the Schmidts to 202 Betty Ann Drive, also in Toronto.

Martin-3 **Martha Stern Bloch Spiegel** (30 Oct 1899-1938)

The Viennese Jewish Community records show a marriage in 1921 of Martha Stern to **Rudolf Bloch** in the same area where Ida and Elemer were married. So, it might be possible that this is our relative. In 1929 Martha Stern Bloch married Adolf Spiegel. In a recent telephone conversation, Alice Schmid, Martha's niece, told me that Martha had no children, that she had a heart problem and died in 1938.

Generation Four

This section continues with the next generation of Sterns. There are eleven individuals in this group: Florence Rosenberg, Lawrence and Alyne Strauss, Alfred and Roger Rosenthal, Kurt and Eric Stern, Gustav Wilhelm Stern, Jr., Ralph D. Stern, Fred (Fritz Kurt) Stern, and Alice Stern.

1 Florence Rosenberg (Olga Stern Rosenberg, Anton Stern 1) (8 April 1927 -)

Florence married **Seymour Friedman** on 10 April 1948. Florence and Seymour had two children: **Margaret** and **Elizabeth**.

2 Lawrence Gilbert Strauss (Adele Stern Strauss 1, Anton Stern 2) (11 May 1921-10 Sep 1967)

Lawrence married **Edith Mayer** (15 Jan 1923-1Nov 1992), daughter of Frank Joseph Mayer and Dorothy Roe. Lawrence and Edith had three children: **Judith, Barbara, and Leo**.

3 Alyne Norma Strauss (Adele Stern Strauss 2, Anton Stern 2) (3 Apr 1925-29 Dec 2013)

Alyne married in 1945 **Dr. Samuel Lichtig** (20 Nov 1917-6 Apr 1996). Samuel was born in Staszow, Poland, the son of **Jake Janko Lichtig** and **Ida Cohen**. In 1920, when he was 3 years old

Sam immigrated to Toronto, Canada, sailing from ? to Quebec. Samuel received his MD degree in obstetrics from the University of Toronto in 1944. On 8 Dec 1946, Sam entered the U.S. from Ontario, Canada to join his wife who was then living at 1803 Riverside Drive in New York. In 1996 the Lichtigs were living in Lakehurst, New Jersey where Samuel died, several weeks after having triple bypass surgery. Alyne died in Manchester, New Jersey. Alyne and Sam had two children: **Cathy** and **Leo**.

4 Alfred Rosenthal (Valerie Stern Rosenthal 1, Anton Stern 3) (6 Feb 1927-Nov 1977)

Alfred was born in New York. On 1 March 1959 he married **Audrey Millicent Weiss** (29 Jun 1932-8 Apr 2010). Alfred died in New Rochelle, New York. Audrey died in Loudon County, Virginia. Alfred and Audrey had two children: **Lori** and **Amy**.

5 Roger Rosenthal (Valerie Stern Rosenthal 2, Anton Stern 3) (9 Feb 1934-24 Mar 2007)

Roger was born in New York. On 18 Jan 1963 he married **Dien (Bernadine Mary) Ryan** (1935-2000). The family lived in Olney, Maryland. Roger and Dien had three children: **Richard A.**, **William**, and **James**.

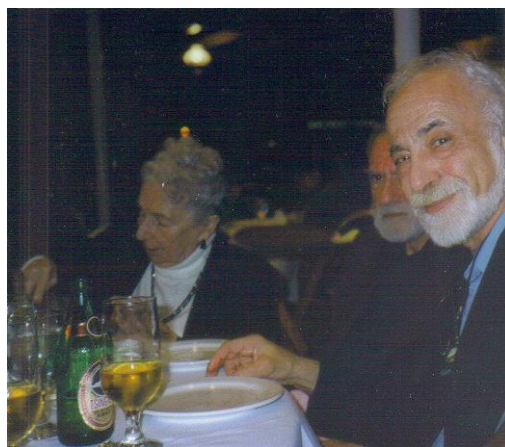
6 Kurt Heinz Stern (Desider Stern 1, Wilhelm 3) (26 Dec 1926-)

Kurt was born in Vienna, Austria and immigrated to the United States with his parents and brother in November 1939. The family lived in Newark, New Jersey where Kurt graduated from Barringer High School. Kurt's undergraduate study at Drew University was interrupted when he was drafted at age 18. He served as an intelligence officer in Heidelberg, Germany where he also studied musical composition. He received his M.S. degree from the University of Michigan. After receiving his PhD from Clark University, Kurt taught physical chemistry courses at the University of Arkansas. In 1959 he moved to Washington, D.C. where he did basic research at the National Bureau of Standards and after 1968 at the Naval Research Laboratory. He has published over 100 research articles, and he authored two books on high temperature chemistry following his retirement. He has also written over 100 compositions for chamber ensembles, piano solo, choral and solo voice, and a cantata. Most of his works have been performed in the Washington D.C. area. On 10 June 1960, he married **Faith Elaine Bueltmann** (27 Jun 1934-), the daughter of August John Bueltmann and Anna Marie Wise. Kurt and Faith live at 103 Grant Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland 20912. They have two children: **Karen Rebekah** and **Alan Jonathan**.



7 Eric Wolfgang Stern (Desider Stern 2, Wilhelm 3) (4 Nov 1930-12 Oct 2011) Eric was born in Vienna, Austria and immigrated to the United States with his parents and brother in November 1939. Eric also graduated from Barringer High School in New Jersey. He received his B.S. degree from Syracuse University. After receiving his PhD degree in chemistry from Northwestern University, Eric worked as an organic chemist for M.W. Kellogg Company and Engelhard, where he was director of chemotherapy research before he retired. Eric was an adjunct professor at Rutgers and Seton Hall Universities. Numerous publications and several foreign and domestic patents

resulted from his work. Some of these patents were for the platinum-based anti-tumor agent, Cisplatin. Eric was an avid skier and rock climber and enjoyed writing. His humorous articles were published in Ski Magazine. A collection of his short stories was privately published in 2011. On 4 Nov 1960 he married **Patsy Adams Shaler** (3 Mar 1933-22 Apr 2010). Eric and Patsy had no children together, but Eric adopted Patsy's son Michael from her previous marriage to Don Shaler. Patsy and Don divorced. Pat had COPD and died from complications related to that condition. Eric had heart problems and COPD. He died from cardiac arrest.



Elfi Stern, Kurt Stern, Eric Stern
California 1999

8 Gustav Wilhelm Stern Jr. (Gustav Stern, Wilhelm 4) no further information

9. Ralph David Stern (Heinrich Stern, Wilhelm 5) (20 Jun 1943-)

Ralph was born in Longview, Texas. He lived in New York with his parents and attended college in Pennsylvania. After receiving his law degree from the University of Chicago, Ralph was employed as the legal counsel for several California School systems. On 20 Mar 1971 he

married Jane Reva Cooper in California. They lived in San Diego and later in the San Francisco area. Ralph and Jane had two children: **Eric Steven and Justin David**.

Ralph and Jane divorced in 1995. On 27 Nov 1999, Ralph married **Alice Greenberg**

10. Fred (Fritz Kurt) Stern (Geza Stern, Martin 1) (28 Apr 1929-20 Oct 1992)

Fred married **Naomi L.** (b. Jul 1929) They had four children: **Carrie, David, Paul,** and **Jeremy**.

11. Alice Lizzi Stern Schmid (Ida Stern Stern, Martin 2) (10 Oct 1921-Nov 2018)

After leaving Vienna, Austria with her mother Ida in 1938, Lizzi spent most of World War II living in Switzerland. It was there she met **Adolf Schmid** (1917- 24 March 2008). Lizzi and Adolf, who was from Belgium, married in Brussels where they had their daughter, **Monique**. After the war, the three Schmidts immigrated to Canada along with Lizzi's mother Ida Stern. Alice was a dressmaker and Adolf was a tailor. They lived in the 1950s at 24 Thome Crescent in Toronto, Canada. In 1968 they moved to 202 Betty Ann Drive in Toronto.